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mittee on foreign affairs. The recommendations of the board were made with very slight modification the substance of a new law on the subject at the late session of congress (H. R. No. 24122, Feb. 28, 1907). The law will do much toward accomplishing the purpose of the board "to furnish bona fide American citizens with suitable and well authenticated evidence of their citizenship; to prevent the fraudulent use of American protection; and to render the course of the government in exercising that protection more clear and certain." At the Rio Janeiro conference in 1906 the rule was adopted that when a naturalized citizen returns to the country of his birth and resides there two years without the intention of returning to the country in which he was naturalized, he shall be considered as having reassumed his original citizenship. The new law of the United States makes this rule residence for two years in the State from which he came or for five years in any other foreign State. The report of the board had recommended the five year period for all alike. The same principle is now embodied in nearly all the treaties of the United States with the difference that expatriation is assumed when the person has resided three years in any country other than the one from whence he came and two years in the country from whence he came. The principle of expatriation after a brief and perfectly definite period of foreign domicile is now clearly established in general practice.

The appendices form the bulk of the report as well as the part of the most permanent value. These give a digest of State and federal decisions and the text of domestic and foreign legislation on citizenship.

E. J. BENTON.

*Report of the Twenty-second Conference of the International Law Association, held at Christiania, September, 1905. (London: 1906. Pp. 316.)*

The International Law Association is one of three international organizations devoted to the betterment of international law, and the advance of arbitration. Both the Institute of International Law and the International Law Association, which was originally known as the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, were founded in 1873. A third organization, the International Maritime Committee, was founded by M. Louis Franck of

Belgium in 1896. The maritime committee is chiefly concerned with the practical reform and unification of maritime law. The Institute of International Law is composed of a limited number of specialists on international law, and endeavors to formulate rules upon disputed questions which it is hoped may later become the subject of international conventions. Unlike these two bodies the International Law Association is primarily a popularizer. It early abandoned the idea of a codification of international law, and turned to the more practical phases of reform. A change in name came in recognition of the change in purpose. Arbitration is kept uppermost among the subjects of discussion at the meetings. The membership is unlimited, and special efforts are put forth to encourage the coöperation of shipowners, merchants and lawyers. At present a large majority of the members are representatives of mercantile interests in English speaking countries, though the sessions are commonly held in some city of Europe. During the early years of its existence the International Law Association met annually and published a report of its proceedings, but since the formation of the maritime committee the two have adopted the practice of biennial meetings in alternate years.

The report for 1905 contains a brief history of the association and of its purposes and work. Particular care is taken at each session to review the events of the preceding two years indicating progress of international arbitration, and the reports present a digest of all cases of arbitration between the conferences. The papers read at the conference at Christiania, in 1905, were upon such subjects as the law of belligerency and neutrality; an international prize court of appeal; legal relations of charterers to shipowners; the extension of the Berne railway transport of goods convention, 1890; and a draft code of rules for international recognition of foreign companies.

E. J. BENTON.

*Josiah Warren: The First American Anarchist. A Sociological Study.* By WILLIAM BAILIE. (Boston: Small, Maynard and Company. 1906. Pp. xxxviii, 135.).

It should be scarcely necessary to tell the intelligent reader that there are anarchists and anarchists. We have at the one extreme the thrower of dynamite bombs, and at the other the mild but vision-